

"QUEEN'S WARE."

HOW THIS FAMOUS POTTERY OBTAINED ITS NAME.

Joshua Wedgwood, an adept in the art, originated the article in 1763. He also invented the Egyptian and other well-known wares.

It was in 1770 that Joshua Wedgwood was born, in the little English town of Burslem. He was the youngest of thirteen children, and came of a family that had been potters for generations.

Burslem was noted at an early date for the variety, in kind and in quantity, of the clay beds that spread round about the town in every direction. And naturally the little hamlet became the center of the trade and won the name of Mother of Pottery in England.

When little Joshua was old enough to stumble along the rough paved streets the Wedgwoods were among the leading potters in the kingdom. We may be sure that clay was the earliest plaything in his chubby little hands, and that the vicinity of the works became his earliest playground.

In due time Joshua was apprenticed to his brother Thomas in the old Churchyard Works, that for generations had been in the possession of the Wedgwood family. In due time, also, Joshua became a master workman and a thorough one, as after results proved true. In that good time a man was in honor bound to master his trade, to begin at the bottom rung of the ladder and mount step by step. We may be very sure that young Joshua did not indulge in any leaps or skips or scrambles, but reached the top by patient climbing. Had he displayed any such erratic habits he only bequest to posterity would have been one of the many rough stones in the little Burslem churchyard.

The will is not lacking to follow Wedgwood's course in all its varied details, but, alas, the days are not so long now as in the happy vanished Past, and we are heartily anxious to date the date of the first great discovery or invention. This occurred in 1782. At this date at the Bell Works in Burslem, Wedgwood, after many experiments, produced a new ware that was far superior to any then manufactured. It was of a fine cream color, thin and delicate, having high relief and was decorated with flowers in high relief and painted in natural colors.

Overjoyed at the beauty of this new production, and knowing the full value of royal recognition, Wedgwood immediately ordered a breakfast or candle service to be made with the utmost care, which, after being decorated by such artists as Thomas Daniell and Daniel Steele, was presented to Queen Charlotte, and by her was graciously received.

Indeed, so charmed was her majesty with this production of the potter's wheel, which advanced far beyond all others in the kingdom, that she was pleased to order an entire table service. This was no mean triumph for Wedgwood, for he was now permitted to style himself "Her Majesty's Potter."

The patterns of this set were submitted to the queen and were "approved," with the exception of the plates, which were of the common "barley corn" pattern then making by all salt glaze manufacturers. Her majesty objected to the roughness of the "barley corn" work, as it is called, and therefore this part was made plain; on the edge was left only the bands marking the compartments; and being approved by her majesty the pattern was called "Queen's ware."

Such was the origin of the famous "Queen's ware," with which we each have not a lowing acquaintance, if we are not up on terms of bed-fellow intimacy. Wedgwood's inventions did not cease with the production of this beautiful cream ware, far as that was in advance of all competitors. Four years later he produced his famous basalt, possessing the properties of resisting a hard fire and, and of retaining a high polish. From its black hue it was called "Egyptian ware." The same year he removed to the town of Shelton and established his new works, which he called "Etruria."

The first pieces made of Etruria ware, "Etruria" by the great Joshua himself, and formed after Etruscan models. They were decorated in that style with figures of "Hercules and his companions in the garden of Hesperides."

Many other inventions followed rapidly in the train of the basalt, but the series is crowded by the production of the world famous Jasper, whose exquisite beauty delights even the untrained eye. This ware was a white porcelain, possessing all the properties of the basalt, and also the remarkable one of receiving into its body the same coloring matters that were communicated to glass or enamel in fusion. This rendered it particularly fit for portraits, emblems and bas-reliefs, as the ground could be one color and the figures of another.

The greatest triumph of Wedgwood's life was the production of a perfect copy of the celebrated Barberini or Portland vase in black Jasper, with the figures in "proper tone," cut by gem and seal engravers of renowned reputation. Fifty copies were made under the supervision of Wedgwood, and on each the canons were cut with the highest possible degree of sharpness and finish. Although these vases were sold for fifty guineas, the price did not pay for the cost of manufacture. The mold still exists and vases are occasionally made, made in black, or dark or light blue ground. One of these marvellously beautiful examples of the potter's art marks the memorial tablet in the little church in whose graveyard Wedgwood lies buried.

Castle Money to Carry.

My father was once with his ship at Rangoon. One day during a heavy thunder storm he was driving in a cab to his agent's when he saw a couple (porters) drop down in the street. He got out of the cab and went to the man, but he was dead. There was a burned patch on his waistcloth, on the right side, and the ground. The man had just received clothes for carrying a load, and as the clothes of the poorer natives of India and Burmah have no pockets, he had twisted them into his waistcloth, and this money must have attracted the lightning. But the most curious part of it was that the queen's head on one of the coins was clearly impressed on his side, and even the words "Queen Victoria" were well defined.

The docks of London covers six and ninety acres.

Such little complaints as heartburn, headache, toothache, sour stomach, etc., are not often fatal, but very annoying. All such troubles are quickly cured by Lightning Hot Drops. Mr. A. C. Kayser, Shopton, W. Va., says: "I have been afflicted with heartburn and sour stomach for four years. Found no relief until I used Lightning Hot Drops. I can honestly say that Lightning Hot Drops has cured me entirely. 25 and 50c bottles. For sale by all dealers."

THE CASH GIRL.

BY C. A. B.

Hattie Bunker was an exceedingly pretty young lady who served as cashier in a butter and eggs establishment down near the river. It was in a cellar, a damp, moldy-smelling place, where for eight months in the year they needed a fire, and for the balance of the time it was so stifling hot that I wondered how any one so delicate appearing as she managed to exist in it.

I don't remember exactly how I came to notice her, hidden away in this den, but I think Drake must have taken me down there some day when I was beguiled into accepting an invitation to "go home with him." He was one of those men who think it good economy to buy their provisions in small parcels in the city, and were never seen without a bundle upon their slightly crooked to their suburban residences. I believe Drake bought some steak, or sausage, or sassafras, or cottage cheese, upon the occasion alluded to, and the price was seven cents.

They had in operation one of those automatic cash travellers, a box on a wire, which, being pulled back, is sent whirling over to the cashier's place of confinement by the action of a piece of rubber band. Upon this particular occasion the thing did not take place with its accustomed clarity, (the rubber broke, I think,) and Drake walked over to the desk with his dime and his ticket and received his change. I accompanied him—it was on the way out, and was quite surprised to see so refined looking a fellow down among the sundries of the establishment. She half drew a little aside her shoulders as she gave Drake his three cents, and I felt sorry for her, when a deficiency in the year, where the British head swells with pride in consequence.

The Marquis of Sligo, who owns 122,902 acres in county Mayo, is the largest land owner in Ireland. His rent roll is about £10,000 from this, not very much from each acre.

The Pope is said to be the richest man in Rome. He personally directs the financial transactions, and even carries the key to his safe, which he keeps in his own apartments.

Preparations for the proper observance of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus are going forward in Madrid, Spain, under the auspices of the Queen Regent. The Russian is represented as having 300,000 infantry and 38,000 cavalry with which to threaten Northern India. To this force England is able to oppose, at most, 100,000 infantry and 13,000 cavalry.

The North Sea Shipping Gazette states that there are at present 400 large steamers owned in the various German ports that are unable to find employment, yet the builders keep turning out new vessels.

What is said to be the largest automatic grain weighing scales in the world has been recently erected in an English flour mill. It will weigh ninety tons of grain an hour, and will automatically record the result.

Optimists who believe in the steady progression of humanity, will not like to hear that the women of London now make shirts at four cents apiece, which is the exact price paid when Hood wrote his poem about them.

The new regulations of the Suez Canal have necessitated the building of vessels for carrying oil in bulk. A syndicate has been formed for this purpose, and the type of steamer differs materially from anything thus far afloat.

Just as sure as hot weather comes there will be more or less bowel complaint in this vicinity. Every person who has a family, ought to have some reliable medicine at hand for instant use in case it is needed. A 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is just what you ought to have and all that you would need, even for the most severe and dangerous cases. It is the best, the most reliable and most successful treatment known and is pleasant to take. For sale by St. Bernard drug store, Earlington, George King, St. Charles, Ben T. Robinson, Morton's Gap.

A pain in the side or back and spots on the face indicate kidney and liver disorder. Mr. Geo. P. Eckes, Lorentz, W. Va., says: "I have been afflicted with kidney trouble for some time. I have tried different kinds of kidney medicine, but got no relief. I was not able to ride horseback, and scarcely able to attend to my business. I commenced using Lightning Kidney and Liver Remedy, and before I had used one bottle I began to improve. I have taken four or five bottles and am almost cured." For sale by all dealers.

How a Bill Becomes a Law.

Counting the number of laws enacted by each successive Congress, it might be imagined that the process was simple, whereas it is long and complex. To introduce a bill is the work of a few minutes, and then it is referred to a committee. From the committee it is reported to the House, or to the Senate, and then it is passed by the Senate, and through a similar ordeal.

After a bill has passed the gauntlet of each presiding officer and taken to the President for his approval. He has ten days, not including Sundays, in which to examine the bill and make up his mind. If nothing is heard from him by the end of that period the bill becomes a law without his signature.

Should he disapprove or veto a bill, he sends it back to that branch of Congress in which it originated, stating his reasons in opposition, and then the measure is again referred to a committee and undergoes much the same experience as it did at first, with this important difference, that it must be voted for by at least two-thirds of the members of each House in order to overcome the objections of the chief magistrate.

Only very strong public sentiment will develop sufficient votes to override the President's veto, and this right gives him almost equal power in legislation with Congress. Should the President decline to sign a bill, and Congress adjourn before the expiration of the ten-day period, it receives what is popularly known as a "pocket veto."

After a bill has been approved by the President, the Department of State causes it to be printed and promulgated. The slightest variation is made in printing the new law; even mistakes in the spelling and punctuation are carefully copied.

Many people would think this a foolish practice, but it is a very wise practice, after all, for were the Secretary of State given permission to revise the language of a bill, he might make changes in wording and punctuation that would completely overturn the intention of Congress when the bill was enacted. Millions of dollars are involved, and grave constitutional questions arise on the insertion or omission of even a comma.

Facts.

There is not a better equipped printing office than this in the county, nor is there one in the State turning out printing superior to that executed in this office. Our rates are the lowest. All in need of first-class printing, no matter where you are, or what particular kind of printing you want, you will do us a favor and send a kind word by writing us for prices and giving minute details of work wanted.

Some affirm that a man cannot get drunk on fishing trips and yachting excursions are very emphatic in their opinions to the contrary.

HAPPENINGS ABROAD.

Natural gas and petroleum have been discovered in Italy.

Stuenberg is the only city in Germany whose old walls are still standing.

Victoria, Australia, has made a World's Fair appropriation of \$100,000. The newly elected Queen of the Lunda, dresses in Paris is only sixteen years old.

The King of Siam, who has one of the finest collections of jewels in the world, is going to sell it.

In 1835 a tame elephant could be bought for \$235; now their prices range from \$750 to \$4,000.

The Spanish Duchess of Patrauxa will her entire fortune of many millions to the Jesuits.

Great Britain has added \$175,000 to its World's Fair appropriation, making it now about \$300,000.

Women are going into dentistry in the land of Hamlet. Something is afoot in the State of Denmark!

Immense beds of pearl oysters have been found in the waters around the Southwestern Japan Islands.

The Archbishop of Canterbury practically has declared himself in favor of opening museums on Sunday.

In Melbourne, Australia, all the electric wires are to be put under ground. The cost of this change is estimated at \$400,000.

A merchant of Frankfurt, Germany, has been fined 100 marks for beginning an advertisement with a quotation from the Bible.

Mrs. Gladstone has an orphanage at Hawarden with thirty-five or forty boys, five or six years old, in it, and she gives the boys her personal attention.

The English government is able to report a surplus in the treasury this year, where a deficiency was generally feared, and the British head swells with pride in consequence.

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MILITARY MEN OF FICTION.

The Lieutenant More Admired by the Public than His Officer.

Armies in fiction are much more interesting and consistent than they are in reality, the *Listener* thinks. In the first place, officers of the same grade all have the same characteristics, so that one can see at a glance the point they are destined to play in a drama or story.

Here, for instance, is your general of fiction. He is always very grand; hasn't very much to say, and generally wears a mustache and white side-whiskers. He is not, however, so strongly individualized as your colonel. A colonel—in a story—is always very tall, spare, elderly, and generally stiff in the knee joints. Sometimes he is ill-natured, but is capable of great magnanimity and generosity.

Always, besides, his dressing is frequently imposed upon by them. He invariably has resources outside of his pay, and is never dissipated. Your major of fiction, on the other hand—there are no lieutenant-colonels in novels—is a bad egg in a harmless way. He is much given to the flowing bowl, and always has a florid countenance as a result. He is short of stature, and given to strutting.

He is a terrible talker, brags a good deal, and says "Egad" on all occasions. He fights, but in a comic way; heaters at civilians, and is always in need of money.

Captains are of two sorts, in novels. One sort is the somewhat elderly captain, who does not get on very well with the service. He is always bluff, generally good looking, and frequently dissatisfied with things. He is of medium stature. The other kind of captain is a leading young fellow, a sort of glorified lieutenant. The rank of lieutenant is the most important in fiction. Romantically, heroically, the lieutenant outranks the field marshal. In point of physical beauty he surpasses all the rest.

In battle, the duty of "leading charges" falls upon the captain. He is generally poor, but always wears good clothes, of course. In horsemanship and magnanimity he excels all other grades in the service.

Women seldom fall in love with any of the military characters, though the major is the prey of designing widows. As for the non-commissioned officers, there are great differences between sergeants and corporals. Sergeants are thick-skulled and solemn and corporals efficient and witty. The rank of lieutenant is at all without corporals. One gets the impression that they rather run things, and that commissioned officers are merely for social purposes and for leading charges. Thus the army in novel and drama—a pretty picture on the whole.

The following item, clipped from the Fort Madison, Iowa, Democrat, contains information for the women of the world. "Mr. John Robt. of this city, who met with an accident a few days ago, spraining and bruising his leg and arm quite severely, was cured by one cent bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm." This remedy is without an equal for sprains and bruises, and should have a place in every household. For sale by the St. Bernard drug store, Earlington, George King, St. Charles, Ben T. Robinson, Morton's Gap.

Story of an American Oak.

Concerning an American oak growing in the imperial gardens at St. Petersburg, this story is told: When Mr. Dallas was in St. Petersburg as American Minister, he was one day visited by a tall, awkward American, who, being requested to state his business, immediately said that he wanted to see the emperor. He was assured that obtaining an interview with the emperor was no easy task, but not being discouraged by a refusal, he was requested to leave his name and return in about a fortnight, when his application would probably be considered and determined. A week or so later the American Minister was surprised by a visit from the tall American, and beginning to assure his visitor that an interview with the emperor could not be obtained, the American responded that he had already seen the emperor and had just called in at the embassy for the purpose of saying "good-day," as he was on his way home. Mr. Dallas was astonished and inquired into the particulars when he found that the man actually had by sheer force of brass, succeeded in passing the guards at the palace and seeing the emperor.

"I have seen him," said the American, "and he has given me a present, too." "What was it?" inquired Mr. Dallas. "An acorn from Mount Vernon from a tree that grew over Washington's tomb. The emperor planted it in the garden with his own hands. I followed him out and saw him plant it. Strange as the story is it was true, and the oak now growing in the imperial gardens at St. Petersburg sprang from the acorn carried thither as a present to the emperor by the long, awkward American."

To Our Subscribers.

The special announcement which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and His Care," whereby subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work free by sending their address to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., (and enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) is requested for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the horse it is indispensable, and it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada, make it a standard authority. Mention this paper when sending for "Treatise."

THE COURT JESTER.

In the reign of the Tudors and Stuarts the court jester was an important character. He entertained the king, made merry at the expense of courtiers and august ladies, and played with the crown and scepter as with his own cap and bells and bladders of dried peas. The jester's fool and jester are used interchangeably by the ancient English writers. The court fool described in the old plays was either an idiot, and therefore "a natural fool," or a witty and "artificial fool," while the jester, whose name was probably derived from the old word jest, a romantic story, was a jocular, actor, minstrel and buffoon, as well as fool. The jester wore a motley or parti-colored cloak, belted in by a girdle, and trunk hose elaborately slashed and puffed, or a skirt garished with bells. His headgear was a high pointed cap with a monk's cowl and decorated with a high pointed cap covered with bells, a coxcomb, fashioned like the crest of a cock; or a round cap in which was wreathed an imposing feather. He carried an iron-headed bladder filled with dried peas or wooden pebbles, and with a wooden stick, or a wand. Occasionally he was seen in a long tunic or petticoat made of rich material. Yellow was the fool's true color. A purse or wallet hung from his belt to receive the tips by which a brilliant courtier or a laughing peasant or a laughing peasant or a laughing peasant was rewarded. But although the jester had access to the king at all hours and his privileged tongue could speak things that none other dared approach, poor Motley had his hardships, such as a bed with the hounds and spaniels, frequent whippings, and, last, but not least, he was forced to entertain the king, to make merry, to strike rhymes, and to be ready with wit, whether gay or sad, serious or jolly. Under all circumstances he was merely the man who laughed.

No Sense of Humor.

Now and then one encounters a man, who can not comprehend a joke; but as a rule the sense of humor is stronger in man than in woman. This seems strange when we consider her quickness in other directions. I remember once hitting to a lady that the fair sex were a little obtuse in this way. Of course she scouted the idea, and a scornfully said that if ever they showed obtuseness it would be simply because the so-called joke was very thin—only the ghost of a joke in fact. But as I pointed out, the fair sex not only make it the more easily seen through, imagine my feelings when she asked me "how?" Another time a friend was relating how once, while traveling, he had as companions a couple of Englishmen. The elder of the two was telling the other how one day at a hotel he had noticed a Scotchman eating roast mutton. "And," said the Englishman, "I would believe it, he took mustard to his mutton." "Hard to mutton!" gasped his horror-struck companion; "and did he die?" My friend, who told this with great gravity, paused for a moment, and his wife, who had been eagerly listening, and who, woman-like, waited to hear the end, broke in with "And did he die?" On another occasion the story was told of a man who, being belittled by a lawyer who insisted upon plain "yes" or "no" in answer to his questions, finally turned upon his persecutor and asked him if he would in turn answer yes or no to one question. Receiving an affirmative reply, he said, "Well, will you kindly say whether you are as big a fool as you look?" Now, I think this isn't bad, and we all had a good laugh, which, needless to say, was renewed when a lady who had evidently been pondering over the question, said with a triumphant, "I've discovered it sort of air, 'Why, if I've been me I would have said no!'"

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask your selves if you can afford for the sake of saving, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cough Cure will cure you. For sale by the St. Bernard drug store, Earlington, George King, St. Charles, Ben T. Robinson, Morton's Gap.

Why Is The W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

It is a wonderful shoe, with no tacks or nails, and it is made of the best calf, stylish and easy, and because we make more shoes of this kind than any other manufacturer, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from \$10 to \$15. \$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for sale, equals French \$10.00 shoes which cost from \$10 to \$12. \$6.00 Fine leather, equal to the best, equals \$10.00 shoes which cost from \$10 to \$12. \$7.00 Fine leather, equal to the best, equals \$10.00 shoes which cost from \$10 to \$12. \$8.00 Fine leather, equal to the best, equals \$10.00 shoes which cost from \$10 to \$12. \$9.00 Fine leather, equal to the best, equals \$10.00 shoes which cost from \$10 to \$12. \$10.00 Fine leather, equal to the best, equals \$10.00 shoes which cost from \$10 to \$12. \$11.00 Fine leather, equal to the best, equals \$10.00 shoes which cost from \$10 to \$12. \$12.00 Fine leather, equal to the best, equals \$10.00 shoes which cost from \$10 to \$12. 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